

CHAPTER 2

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK UNDERLYING FINANCIAL REPORTING

ASSIGNMENT CLASSIFICATION TABLE

Topic	Brief Exercise	Exercise	Problem	Writing assignments
Usefulness of the Conceptual Framework (CF)		5		1
Components of CF		7		
Objective of Financial Reporting	9		2,3,5,8	2
Qualitative Characteristics	1,2,3,9	1,5,6,7	2,3,4,5,7,8	3,5
Elements	4,5,6,7	2,7	2,3,5,8	3
Foundational Principles		2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	1,2,3,5,7,8	
Accounting choices		1,8	2,6,7	
Standard setting trends		8,10		
Fair value	8,10,11	11		4

ASSIGNMENT CHARACTERISTICS TABLE

Item	Description	Level of Difficulty	Time (minutes)
E2-1	Qualitative characteristics.	Moderate	20-25
E2-2	Elements of financial statements.	Simple	15-20
E2-3	Foundational principles	Simple	15-20
E2-4	Foundational principles	Moderate	20-25
E2-5	Foundational principles	Moderate	25-30
E2-6	Tradeoffs in financial reporting	Moderate	15-20
E2-7	<i>Accounting principles—comprehensive</i>	Moderate	15-20
E2-8	Full Disclosure	Complex	25-30
E2-9	Going Concern	Simple	15-20
E2-10	Revenue recognition principle	Moderate	15-20
E2-11	Fair Value	Moderate	15-20
P2-1	Financial reporting issues	Simple	10-15
P2-2	Accounting Principles - comprehensive	Complex	30-35
P2-3	Accounting Principles - comprehensive	Complex	30-35
P2-4	Tradeoffs in financial reporting	Moderate	20-25
P2-5	Accounting Principles - comprehensive	Complex	30-35
P2-6	Financial engineering.	Moderate	15-20
P2-7	Issues in financial reporting	Moderate	15-20
P2-8	Qualitative characteristics.	Moderate	20-30

SOLUTIONS TO BRIEF EXERCISES

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-1

- (a) **Completeness** – Financial statements should include all information necessary to portray the underlying transactions.
- (b) **Relevant** – Financial information that makes a difference in the decision making of a user.
- (c) **Neutral** – Financial information should not favour one user or stakeholder over another and must be free of bias.
- (d) **Representational faithfulness** – Financial information should reflect the economic substance of business events or transactions.
- (e) **Predictive value** – Financial information that helps users assess the impact of past, present or future events.
- (f) **Freedom from omission or error** – Financial information must be reliable and without errors, omissions or bias.
- (g) **Feedback value** – Financial information that helps users confirm or correct their previous expectations.
- (h) **Comparability** – Financial information that is reported and measured in a similar way within a company and between different companies, especially in the same industry.
- (i) **Understandability** – Financial information must be of sufficient quality and clarity to permit reasonably informed users to assess the information's significance.
- (j) **Timeliness** – Financial information must be available to users before it loses its ability to be decision-useful.
- (k) **Verifiability** – Knowledgeable, independent users should be able to achieve similar results and consensus when accounting for a particular financial transaction.

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-2

- (a) Verifiability**
- (b) Comparability**
- (c) Timeliness**
- (d) Comparability (knowledge of this fact enables better comparison over time).**
- (e) Neutrality**
- (f) Completeness**
- (g) Freedom from bias and error/omission**

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-3

- (a) Economic entity**
- (b) Full disclosure**
- (c) Matching**
- (d) Historical cost**
- (e) Periodicity and timeliness**
- (f) Going concern**
- (g) Revenue recognition**
- (h) Fair value**

Unauthorized

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-4

- (a) **Corporate fleet of cars for senior management: the cars are tangible economic resources. The cars can be sold or used. Additionally, the cars are present economic resources that produce cash inflows in conjunction with other economic resources – the cars are used by senior management to generate cash flows for the company. By virtue of its ownership, the company has a right or access to these assets that others do not have.**
- (b) **Franchise licence to operate a Tim Hortons store: the licence is an intangible economic resource. It can be sold or used (subject to contractual terms). The agreement grants exclusive ownership and access to the franchisee. Additionally, the contractual rights provide a present economic resource that is not contingent on a future event.**
- (c) **Customized manufacturing machinery that can only be used for one product line and for which there is a small and limited customer market: the machine is a tangible economic resource. It can be sold or used. The fact that it is of limited use or applicability will factor in its measurement or valuation – this does not affect its recognition as an asset.**
- (d) **The guarantee is a present resource that allows the subsidiary access to capital on a reduced cost basis. However, the benefit of having the unconditional promise to pay is reflected through a lower interest rate from the bank so in this case, it is not recognized as an asset. The associated liability to the bank is included in the consolidated accounts.**
- (e) **If the spring water is freely available to all, it is not a specific asset to FreshWater Inc. Although the water has value, it does not have economic value for purposes of the accounting definition. As FreshWater Inc. does not legally own the spring, it does not have a restricted or enforceable right.**

- (f) If Mountain Ski makes the snow on their own slopes, it can be considered their asset – the value may be short-lived however and the associated costs would generally be expensed when incurred. Snow that falls onto the land owned by Mountain Ski would be valued at \$0. The snow is freely available to all and not considered to have economic value.**

Unauthorized

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-5

- (a) **Environmental re-mediation after a chemical spill when a law has been broken: this is an economic burden or obligation. An entity must follow the laws/regulations of the legal jurisdiction in which it operates. These laws result in a legal liability if the entity violates the law. The clean-up is a present obligation after the spill occurs since it is then enforceable by law or statute. Once the entity has responsibility for the spill, the law will be sufficiently specific for it to be clear that the entity must bear the costs for clean-up.**
- (b) **Environmental re-mediation after a chemical spill when no law has been broken: If there is no legal burden or requirement to bear the remediation costs, whether there is a liability will depend on whether there are other means by which an obligation is enforceable on the entity. In some jurisdictions, specific actions by the entity, such as a statement accepting responsibility and agreeing to clean-up costs, may be sufficient to be enforceable in a court of law. Alternatively, it may represent a constructive obligation if the entity has remediated in previous situations; constructive obligations are discussed in Chapter 6.**
- (c) **Replanting trees under an existing contract: A liability exists since the entity has an economic burden and an enforceable obligation.**
- (d) **Replanting trees based on a voluntary corporate policy: A constructive obligation exists even though the entity may not have a legal requirement to replant trees because its corporate policy has created the expectation that it will do so. See further discussion about constructive obligations in Chapter 6.**

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-6

In general, the following should be noted:

In assessing whether an item is an asset, consideration is needed of these two essential characteristics:

1. it involves present economic resources,
2. the company has a right to these resources that others do not.

Expenses are defined as decreases in assets through the ordinary revenue-producing activities of a company.

- (a) The land is a tangible economic resource owned by the company. The legal fees should be debited to the land account, as they are associated with acquiring the land (historical cost principle). These costs are associated with the land – they are not expenses associated with revenue producing activities (i.e. do not meet definition of an expense).
- (b) This is a tangible economic resource owned by the company. The driveway will last for many years, and therefore it should be capitalized and depreciated (matching too).
- (c) The contract provides a right for six months that is not contingent on future events. Only Alan and Cheng have the right to use the premises during the lease period. A prepaid asset will be established; the rent will be recognized as an expense over the 6-month period.
- (d) The building is a tangible economic resource being constructed by the company. Wages paid should be debited to the Building account during its construction, as they are part of the cost of that asset which will contribute to operations for many years (historical cost principle). They are also directly related to the construction of the building and required in order to get the asset ready for its intended use. These expenditures are not associated with

- the revenue producing activities of the enterprise (i.e. do not meet definition of an expense) in the current period.**
- (e) The patent represents an intangible economic resource; this resource provides a right that others do not have. The legal fees should be debited to the 'intangible asset' account since they are directly related to the patent that will contribute to future cash flows (historical cost). They are required in order to get the asset ready for its intended use.**
 - (f) The delivery does not represent an economic resource; it represents an operating expense, as the costs are related to the sale of flowers made in the period. In other words, these costs are not associated with the flower inventory – these costs meet the definition of an expense.**
 - (g) The flowers represent a tangible economic resource. The shipping costs are related to the flowers for sale and should be debited to the 'inventory' account (historical cost). These costs are associated with the inventory – not expenses from revenue producing activities until they are sold to customers.**

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-7

- (a) **Equity – residual interest of owners**
- (b) **Revenues – ordinary activities of company**
- (c) **Assets**
- (d) **Assets**
- (e) **Expenses – ordinary activities of company**
- (f) **Losses – peripheral or incidental activities**
- (g) **Liabilities**
- (h) **Equity – Distributions to owners**
- (i) **Gains – peripheral or incidental activities**
- (j) **Equity – Investments by owners**

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-8

- (a) Periodicity**
- (b) Monetary unit**
- (c) Full disclosure**
- (d) Control**
- (e) Revenue recognition**
- (f) Recognition**
- (g) Full disclosure**
- (h) Fair value**
- (i) Fair value**
- (j) Going concern**

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-9

The objective of financial reporting is to communicate information that is useful to investors, creditors, and other users in making their resource allocation decisions (including assessing management stewardship) about the economic resources and claims on them, as well as the financial performance. This objective represents the goals and purposes of financial accounting.

- (a) Representational faithfulness - neutrality – Financial information should not favour one user or stakeholder over another.**
- (b) Relevance – Financial information that makes a difference in the decision making of a user is being provided.**
- (c) Representational faithfulness – Accounting information should reflect the economic substance of business events or transactions. The lease, in substance, represents a financing arrangement through which Mohawk is purchasing the asset.**
- (d) Representational faithfulness - neutrality – Standards too must remain neutral and free from bias, regardless of the economic consequences.**

***BRIEF EXERCISE 2-10**

Investment 1—Level 3 (Level 3 is the least reliable level since much judgement is needed based on the best information available. This often includes management judgements about how the markets would value the asset.)

Investment 2—Level 1 (Level 1 inputs provide the most reliable fair values because these inputs are based on quoted prices in an active market for the exact same item.)

Investment 3—Level 2 (Level 2 considers evaluating similar assets or liabilities in active markets or using observable inputs such as interest rates or exchange rates.)

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-11*Scenario 1: Cash flows are fairly certain**

When the cash flows are fairly certain, the discount rate adjustment approach works well. Under this approach, the stream of cash flows is discounted at a rate that reflects the riskiness of the cash flows. Therefore, the 6% rate would be used.

As such, the present value would be determined as follows:

PV of an annuity for 5 years at 6% = \$421.24*

*using the PV factor of 4.2126 for an ordinary annuity at 6%

Scenario 2: Cash flows are uncertain

When the projected cash flows are uncertain in timing or amount, the cash flow adjustment method works best. Under this approach, a risk-free rate is used to discount cash flows that have been adjusted for associated uncertainties. Additionally, this approach is more flexible when the cash flows vary over the term.

As such, the present value would be determined as follows:

PV of [25% X \$75 + 75% X \$100] at 3% in five years

PV of \$93.75 at 3% in five years = \$80.87 **

** using PV factor of .86261

SOLUTIONS TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 2-1 (20-25 minutes)

- (a) **Feedback value.**
- (b) **It is generally the role of professional judgement to identify and balance the tradeoffs, which include:
Between fundamental qualitative characteristics of relevance and representational faithfulness; between relevance and verifiability; between relevance and comparability; between relevance and timeliness; between relevance and understandability.
Constraints: Cost/Benefit; Materiality
Note – other examples are also acceptable**
- (c) **Neutrality.**
- (d) **Not acceptable – in many cases, this goes against representational faithfulness**
- (e) **Neutrality.**
- (f) **Understandability**
- (g) **Timeliness.**
- (h) **Relevance.**
- (i) **Comparability.**
- (j) **Verifiability.**
- (k) **Freedom from error/omission or completeness.**

EXERCISE 2-2 (15-20 minutes)**(a)**

- 1. Gains, Losses.**
- 2. Liabilities.**
- 3. Revenues, (also possible would be Gains). Equity represents the balance of the ownership interest, but not an increase.**
- 4. Equity (decrease).**
- 5. Assets.**
- 6. Expenses.**
- 7. Revenues.**
- 8. Equity.**
- 9. Revenues.**
- 10. Equity (decrease).**

(b)

- 1. Asset – the contract represents a present economic resource to which the entity has a right that is legally enforceable; the amount is uncertain: the fact that future recordings are necessary will factor into the valuation or measurement of the asset.**
- 2. Asset – consignment inventory belongs to the FastMart until it is sold to the final customer.**
- 3. Liability – this contract represents an unconditional requirement and an obligation that is presently enforceable, subject to the sale of the recordings.**

EXERCISE 2-3 (15-20 minutes)

- (a) 4. Matching**
- (b) 8. Historical cost**
- (c) 10. Full disclosure**
- (d) 7. Going concern**
- (e) 2. Control**
- (f) 1. Economic entity**
- (g) 5. Periodicity**
- (h) 9. Fair value**
- (i) 3. Revenue recognition and realization**
- (j) 6. Monetary unit**

EXERCISE 2-4 (20-25 minutes)

1. **Monetary unit**
2. **Full disclosure**
3. **Capitalized and depreciated**
4. **Going concern**
5. **Fair value**
6. **Historical cost**
7. **Full disclosure**
8. **Revenue recognition and realization**
9. **Full disclosure**
10. **Full disclosure**
11. **Economic entity**
12. **Periodicity**
13. **Matching/fair value**
14. **Historical cost**
15. **Matching**

EXERCISE 2-5 (25-30 minutes)

- (a) A conceptual framework is useful for standard setters since having an established body of concepts and objectives allows them to issue additional useful and consistent standards. This results in a coherent set of standards and rules that are built upon the same foundation, and an understanding of the underlying concepts helps the preparer and the auditor ensure consistent and meaningful application of the principles. Such a framework also increases the financial statement user's understanding of and provides confidence in financial reporting, and also enhances comparability of different companies' financial statements.
- (b) Foundational principle or characteristic violated:
1. Periodicity; relevance (predictive and feedback value)
 2. Historical cost; representational faithfulness (neutral, completeness)
 3. Historical cost; verifiability
 4. Historical cost or matching; comparability
 5. Revenue recognition and realization; representational faithfulness
 6. Full disclosure; understandability; representational faithfulness
 7. Economic entity; free from error
 8. Control; comparability; representational faithfulness
 9. Matching; free from error
 10. Full disclosure and representational faithfulness (neutrality)

EXERCISE 2-6 (15-20 minutes)

- 1. While both of the fundamental qualities (relevant and representational faithfulness) should be present for financial information to be decision-useful, tradeoffs are often necessary. As an example, in an attempt to provide more relevant information, some additional time may be needed to compile the data (i.e. affecting timeliness), or perhaps some additional estimates or assumptions must be made (i.e. affecting verifiability). Providing complete and full information may impact understandability of the information.**
- 2. Additionally, there are constraints in financial reporting:**
 - a. Materiality – information must have the potential to make a difference in the decisions being made, else it is irrelevant.**
 - b. Cost/Benefit – information is not cost-free. The costs of providing the financial information should not outweigh the benefits of the financial information to users.**
- 3. In general, anything that is relevant to the decisions a user will be making should be included in the financial statements. However, this principle recognizes that tradeoffs must be made on the nature, extent and format of the information that is provided. The goal is to provide a balance between the required level of detail but also make it condensed enough so that it is understandable at a reasonable cost. More is not always better.**
- 4. Professional judgement must be exercised to ensure that the end product aids users in their decision making.**

EXERCISE 2-7 (15-20 minutes)**1. Definition of element – asset****Foundational principles – historical cost and matching**

Repairs expense	2,000	
Accounts payable		2,000

2. Qualitative characteristic – representational faithfulness**Definition of element – revenue****Foundational principles – revenue recognition**

Cash.....	18,000	
Unearned revenue.....		18,000

3. Definition of element – asset**Qualitative characteristic – representation faithfulness**

Inventory held on consignment is not an economic resource of Sugar; it is an economic resource to Steamers and Steamers has the right to this inventory. NO journal entry should be made by Sugar until the sale of the inventory to a third party.

4. Definition of element – expense**Matching principle.**

Prepaid insurance.....	4,000	
Cash.....		4,000

For item 4, a principle is not necessarily violated if the company is using the alternative method of recording prepayments and the appropriate adjusting entry is created as part of the year-end process.

EXERCISE 2-8 (20-25 minutes)**(a)**

The financial statements are a formalized, structured way of communicating financial information. The notes are not only helpful to understanding the enterprise's performance and position—they are essential.

The full disclosure principle requires that anything that is relevant to decisions should be included in the financial statements (including the related notes). The principle recognizes that the nature and amount of information included in financial reports reflects a series of judgmental tradeoffs. These trade-offs aim for information that is:

- detailed enough to disclose matters that make a difference to users, but
- condensed enough to make the information understandable, and also appropriate in terms of the costs of preparing and using it.

More information is not always better. Too much information may result in a situation where the user is unable to digest or process the information.

Information about a company's financial position, income, cash flows, and investments can be found in one of three places:

1. in the main body of financial statements
2. in the notes to the financial statements
3. as supplementary information, including the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

EXERCISE 2-8 (continued)

Some important points to remember:

- 1. Disclosure is not a substitute for proper accounting.**
 - 2. The notes to financial statements generally amplify or explain the items presented in the main body of the statements.**
 - 3. Information in the notes does not have to be quantifiable, nor does it need to qualify as an element. Notes can be partially or totally narrative. Examples of notes are:**
 - **descriptions of the accounting policies and methods used in measuring the elements reported in the statements**
 - **explanations of uncertainties and contingencies**
 - **statistics and details that are too voluminous to include in the statements**
 - 4. Supplementary information may include details or amounts that present a different perspective from what appears in the financial statements. They may include quantifiable information that is high in relevance but low in reliability, or information that is helpful but not essential.**
- (b)**
- 1. It is well established in accounting that revenues and expenses, including the cost of goods sold, must be disclosed in the income statement. It might be noted that such was not always the case. At one time, only net income was reported but over time we have evolved to the present reporting format. Disclosure of elements such as interest expense and Depreciation expense is mandatory under GAAP. Showing additional details also meets the objectives of financial statements for relevance: the classifications on the income statement help in providing predictive and feedback information. It also separates major categories of elements such as revenues from gains, and expenses and losses.**

EXERCISE 2-8 (continued)

- 2. The proper accounting for this situation is to report the full cost of the equipment as an asset and the note payable as a liability on the balance sheet. Offsetting is permitted in only limited situations where certain assets are contractually committed to pay off liabilities. Not showing the items separately would mean that certain elements of the financial statements would be missing and some key ratios would also be affected. This also violates the cost principle since the equipment would not be shown at its acquisition cost.**
- 3. One might argue that this event need not be disclosed in the financial statements since the amount of money involved is relatively small in relation to the net income of the business and should not affect the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements. Having said that, investors and other users might find this information material regardless of the size and the loss should therefore be reported, even if not separately identified as a line item on the statement.**
- 4. According to GAAP, the basis upon which inventory amounts are stated (lower of cost and net realizable value) and the method used in determining cost (FIFO, average cost, etc.) should also be reported. The disclosure requirement related to the method used in determining cost should be emphasized, indicating that where possible alternatives exist in financial reporting, disclosure in some format is required. Assuming the categories of inventory are material, disclosure of the amounts of raw materials, goods in process and finished goods would also be reported, likely in a note cross referenced to the balance sheet.**

EXERCISE 2-8 (continued)

- 5. Comparability requires that disclosure of changes in accounting principles be made in the financial statements. To do otherwise would result in financial statements that are misleading. Financial statements are more useful if they can be compared with similar reports for prior years. The reason for the change and the effect of the retroactive application of the change would be set out and discussed in the notes to the financial statements.**

Unauthorized

EXERCISE 2-9 (15-20 minutes)

- (a) The going concern assumption implies that a business enterprise will continue its operations for the foreseeable future and will be allowed to dispose of its assets and discharge its obligations in the normal course of business. This assumption affects the accounting measurement base for financial statement preparation and the allocation of costs and revenues among accounting periods.
- (b) If the assumption is not applicable, the historical cost principle loses its usefulness. Under this scenario, asset and liability values are better stated at net realizable values; additionally, the current versus non-current classification of assets and liabilities loses its significance. Depreciation policies are irrelevant since there is no longer a concern with allocating costs to future revenues.
1. Net realizable value
 2. Would not be disclosed. Liabilities would be valued at the amount required to be settled immediately and all would be presented as currently payable.
 3. Would not be disclosed. Depreciation would be inappropriate if the going concern assumption no longer applies. Assets would be valued at net realizable value.
 4. Net realizable value.
 5. Net realizable value (i.e. redeemable value).

EXERCISE 2-10 (15-20 minutes)

(a) Under the revenue recognition principle, revenue is recorded when:

- **Risks and rewards have passed**
- **Revenue is measurable; and,**
- **Collectability is assured**

(b) Under the contract model, revenue is recognized when:

- **Control over the goods passes to purchaser; and**
- **Seller's performance obligations are settled.**

Under the alternative contract-based view, any contract between the entity and customer is recognized when:

- 1. the entity becomes party to the contract and**
- 2. the resulting rights and obligations are measurable, including credit risk.**

This model is further discussed in Chapter 6.

EXERCISE 2-10 (continued)

(c) Using the revenue recognition principle discussed in this chapter, revenue would be recorded as follows:

- 1. Since the sales effort (i.e. passing of risks and rewards) is not complete until the flight actually occurs, revenue should not be recognized until December.**
- 2. If collection can be reasonably assured and an estimate of uncollectible amounts can be made, then revenue can be recognized at the point of sale when the risks and rewards transfer to the purchaser. If an estimate for uncollectible amounts cannot be made, accounting reverts to a cash basis (further discussed in chapter 6).**
- 3. Revenue should be recognized on a per game basis over the season from April to October.**
- 4. Revenue should be recorded at the time the sweater is shipped to the customer provided there is reasonable assurance of collectability.**

(d) Under the contract model, revenue would be recorded in the same manner as discussed above. Note however that the contract would be recognized when entered into. In all cases, the net contract position would be \$0 initially unless the customer paid in advance.

EXERCISE 2-11 (15-20 minutes)*(a) At a minimum, an entity must determine**

- the particular asset being measured (its condition, specific nature, location, etc.)
- whether the assets will be valued by the market as a group or on a stand-alone basis – the highest and best use that is legally, physically, and financially possible will be used
- availability of data, valuation technique to use, use of observable inputs

(b) There are three levels in the fair value hierarchy

Level 1	level 1 inputs provide the most reliable fair values because these inputs are based on quoted prices in an active market for the exact same item
Level 2	level 2 is the next most reliable and considers evaluating similar assets or liabilities in active markets or using observable inputs such as interest rates or exchange rates.
Level 3	level 3 is the least reliable level since much judgement is needed based on the best information available. This often includes management judgements about how the markets would value the asset.

(c)

Land – standalone	Level 1- quoted market prices likely exist for the land Level 2 – quoted market prices for similar properties in the area could be obtained Level 3 – models not applicable likely since the land is not providing stand-alone cash flows
Building – standalone	Level 1- quoted market prices likely exist for the building Level 2 – quoted market prices for similar

	buildings in the area could be obtained Level 3 – perhaps a discounted cash flow model of the combined cash flows generated by the land and building
Equipment – standalone	Level 1 – perhaps a market price exists for used equipment Level 2 – perhaps a market price exists for similar used equipment Level 3 – perhaps the replacement cost could be used (taking into consideration the age, wear and tear, etc. of the equipment)
Overall manufacturing plant (i.e. value in use)	Level 1 – unlikely that the plant is a stand-alone entity that is publically traded Level 2 – perhaps a market multiple or price/earnings ratio exists for similar lines of business Level 3 – perhaps the entity's own cash flows expectations could be discounted

TIME AND PURPOSE OF PROBLEMS

Problem 2-1 (Time 10-15 minutes)

Purpose—the student is asked to describe the fundamental issues in financial reporting.

Problem 2-2 (Time 30-35 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with an opportunity to review again the basic principles, assumptions and constraints illustrated in the chapter. The student is asked to consider user needs and possible IFRS options.

Problem 2-3 (Time 30-35 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with the opportunity to examine a series of transactions that are biased towards understating net income. The student must recalculate the effect on NIBT after proposing adjustment.

Problem 2-4 (Time 20-25 minutes)

Purpose— to provide the student with an opportunity to describe various characteristics of useful accounting information and to identify possible trade-offs among these characteristics and to provide examples of trade-offs.

Problem 2-5 (Time 30-35 minutes)

Purpose— to provide the student with an opportunity to review again the basic principles, assumptions and constraints illustrated in the chapter. The student is asked to agree or disagree with each of these situations.

Problem 2-6 (Time 15-20 minutes)

Purpose— to provide the student with the opportunity to examine a series of transactions that involve financial engineering and to determine where on the continuum of choices in accounting decision-making the transactions fall.

Problem 2-7 (Time 15-20 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with the opportunity to discuss considerations and tradeoffs in financial reporting.

Problem 2-8 (Time 20-30 minutes)

Purpose— to provide the student with the opportunity to discuss the relevance and reliability of financial statement information. This case provides a good writing exercise for students, as the instructions require the answer to be presented in the form of a business letter.

Unauthorized

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

PROBLEM 2-1

Recognition/ derecognition: deals with the act of including something in the company's financial statements. Accounting standards provide criteria or guidance as to whether an item should be recognized, how it should be recognized, and when it should be recognized.

The broad principles associated with recognition/derecognition are economic entity, control, revenue recognition/realization, and matching.

Measurement: business transactions must be converted to numbers in order to be recorded in the financial ledgers. Accounting standards provide criteria or guidance on the method(s) to be used for measurement and how to apply these method(s).

The broad principles associated with measurement are periodicity, monetary unit, going concern, historical cost and fair value.

Presentation: various classifications are available for portraying accounting balances in the financial statements – short term v. long term; current v. non current; operating v. non-operating, debt v. equity, etc.

Disclosure: accounting information may be provided on the face of the financial statements, in parentheses, or in notes.

The broad principle associating presentation and disclosure is full disclosure.

PROBLEM 2-2

- (a) It should be noted that the users are sensitive to DownUnder's debt, equity, asset amounts since they are used to calculate debt covenant requirements. If these amounts are not appropriately recognized, measured, presented and disclosed, the users could make incorrect decisions.

Additionally, since the management bonus is partially dependent on the revenues for the year, this figure too is sensitive for the internal users.

- (b) Appropriate accounting for each transaction:

Transaction 1.

Depreciation is an allocation of cost, not an attempt to value assets. As a consequence, even if the value of the building is increasing, costs related to this building should be matched with revenues on the income statement, not as a charge against retained earnings. This entry also violates the historical cost principle.

This error will affect the equity and assets used in the covenants. This error likely does not affect the management bonus.

Transaction 2.

This transaction should not be recorded at this time, as no business or economic transaction has occurred. This entry violates the representational faithfulness quality and also does not satisfy the requirements of the 'recognition' principle: the definition of an 'element' (i.e. asset or liability) and the probability criteria have not been fulfilled. Historical cost principle is also violated.

An asset will only be recognized when the item is actually purchased. Additionally, no liability exists; there is no present obligation or enforceable obligation for DownUnder to install the pollution control equipment until the future.

This error affects both the asset and liability numbers in the debt covenants. No effect on the management bonus of this error.

PROBLEM 2-2 (continued)Transaction 3.

Transactions are recorded when they occur. The disposal and associated gain should be recognized when they occur. Deferral of the gain should not be permitted, as it is realized and is earned. The future purchase is a separate transaction and must be accounted for separate and apart from the disposal. Netting and offsetting is not permitted.

This error will affect the equity (gain not recorded in net income affecting retained earnings) in the covenant calculation. This 'gain' (i.e. peripheral activities) likely does not affect the bonus which is based on 'revenues' – ordinary operating activities

Transaction 4.

Based on the information provided, the sale should be recorded in 2010 instead of 2009. In this situation the shipping terms are irrelevant (whether the terms are FOB shipping point or FOB destination) since the transaction occurred in 2010.

This error affects equity and assets in the debt covenant calculations. This error also affects the management bonus.

(c) Option exists for Transaction (a)

As further discussed in Chapter 10, there is an additional option under IFRS for property, plant, and equipment. The revaluation method may be used and the revaluation gain will be recorded in other comprehensive income in equity. Depreciation entry remains unchanged under IFRS.

This option would permit DownUnder to account for the fair value changes in its property, plant and equipment; thereby providing more relevant decision-useful information to its users without violating the accounting principles.

PROBLEM 2-3

1. This entry violates the representational faithfulness quality, recognition principle, and historical cost principle. Until a sale actually occurs or the land is formally deemed to be held for sale, the expected loss should not be booked. As prices are depressed, the company should review for impairment (further discussed in Chapter 11).

This error, by reducing net income, would lower the divorce settlement available to the president's wife.

2. The historical cost principle indicates that assets and liabilities are accounted for on the basis of cost. If we were to select sales value, for example, we would have an extremely difficult time in attempting to establish a sales value for a given item without selling it. It should further be noted that the revenue recognition principle provides the answer to when revenue should be recognized. Revenue should be recognized when the risks and rewards have passed. In this situation, an earnings process has definitely not taken place. This error, by inflating net income, would have increased the divorce settlement available to the president's wife.

3. Neutrality is likely being violated by this overly conservative accounting. The matching principle indicates that expenses should be allocated to the appropriate periods involved. In this case, there appears to be a high uncertainty that the company will have to pay. Additionally, in accordance with the working definition of the IASB and FASB, a liability should be accrued only when there is a present obligation. The payment is contingent upon a future event. It is not clear that the company is at fault and at the present time, they have broken no laws or created any expectations that they will settle. This error, by reducing net income, would lower the divorce settlement available to the president's wife.

PROBLEM 2-3 (continued)

4. At the present time, accountants do not recognize price-level adjustments in the accounts. Hence, it is misleading to deviate from the cost principle because of conjecture or opinion (i.e. lacks verifiability). It should also be noted that depreciation is not so much a matter of valuation as it is a means of cost allocation. Assets are not amortized on the basis of a decline in their fair market value, but are amortized on the basis of systematic charges of expired costs against revenues. This error, by reducing net income, would lower the divorce settlement available to the president's wife.
5. Most accounting methods are based on the assumption that the business enterprise will have a long life. Acceptance of this assumption provides credibility to the historical cost principle, which would be of limited usefulness if liquidation were assumed. Only if we assume some permanence to the enterprise is the use of amortization policies justifiable and appropriate. Therefore, it is incorrect to assume liquidation as Lucky Bamboo, Inc. has done in this situation. It should be noted that only where liquidation appears imminent is the going concern assumption inapplicable.

Goodwill is tested for impairment and if goodwill needs to be written down, the debit is made to a loss account – not directly to retained earnings (further discussed in Chapter 12).

This error, by reducing net income, would lower the divorce settlement available to the president's wife.

6. The answer to this situation is the same as 2.

PROBLEM 2-4

(a) (Note to instructor: There are a multitude of answers possible here. The suggestions below are intended to serve as examples.)

1. Forecasts of future operating results and projections of future cash flows may be highly relevant to some decision makers. However, they would not be as verifiable as historical cost information about past transactions. Additionally, such information would require estimates and assumptions that would increase the subjectivity of the information.
2. Proposed new accounting methods may be more relevant to many decision makers than existing methods. However, if adopted, they would make trend comparisons of an enterprise's results over time difficult or impossible.
3. Providing estimates of future cash flows would be useful for decision making, but they involve significant data which may be time-consuming to obtain and may be somewhat subjective.
4. Occasionally, relevant information is exceedingly complex. Judgement is required in determining the optimum trade-off between relevance and understandability. Information about the impact of general and specific price changes may be highly relevant but not understandable by all users.

(b) Financial information must be relevant and representationally faithful. Often the other enhancing characteristics of useful information may have to be sacrificed. Although trade-offs result in the sacrifice of some desirable quality of information, the overall result should be information that is more useful for decision-making. What the proper tradeoff is will depend on the facts and circumstances - ultimately, this will come down to the users' needs.

The accounting profession is continually striving to produce financial information that meets all of the qualitative characteristics of useful information.

PROBLEM 2-5

1. The change appears acceptable. Comparability is affected in this situation, although its violation may not be material. The revenue recognition principle requires that the risks and reward transfer to the purchaser in order for the sale to be recognized. While the shipping terms have been changed, further investigation should be undertaken to ensure that customer business practices are aligned with this changed policy; for example, if the company will continue to replace items lost or damaged in transit, the risks have not passed irrespective of the change in shipping terms (further discussed in Chapter 6).

In addition, the rationale for any change in policy should be understood. For example, is this more comparable with industry practice? This should also not be a temporary change – else representation faithfulness at risk (neutrality and free from bias could be violated).

2. Agree. Depreciation is a means of cost allocation on a systematic charge against revenues. As it is based on best estimates, the useful life should be revised when economic or business events dictate that an asset will remain useful for a longer period. While comparability is impaired, changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. Restatement would not provide decision useful information. All estimates and judgements used to prepare the financial information should be free from bias, error or omission.
3. Agree. The full disclosure principle recognizes that reasonable condensation and summarization of the details of a corporation's operations and financial position are essential to readability and comprehension. Thus, in determining full disclosure the accountant makes decisions on the basis of whether omission will cause a misleading inference by the reader of the financial statements. Only the total amount of cash is generally presented on a balance sheet, unless some special circumstance is involved such as a possible restriction on the use of the cash. In most cases, however, the company's presentation would be considered appropriate and in accordance with the full disclosure principle. Showing the additional detail on the balance sheet would not be relevant to the reader.

PROBLEM 2-5 (continued)

4. Disagree. The historical cost principle indicates that assets and liabilities are accounted for on the basis of cost. If we were to select sales value, for example, we would have an extremely difficult time in attempting to establish an appraisal value for the given item without selling it (i.e. verifiability violated). It should further be noted that the revenue recognition principle provides the answer to when revenue should be recognized. In this case, the revenue was not earned because the transfer of risks and rewards (i.e. "sale of the land") had not occurred. In addition the development costs of subdividing the land should be included in inventory cost of the lots and appear on the balance sheet, and not as expenses of the period. These costs are associated with the land (economic resource) – not an expense associated with the revenue producing activities for the year.
5. From the facts it is difficult to determine whether to agree or disagree with the president. Comparability requires that accounting entities give accountable events the same accounting treatment from period to period for a given business enterprise. The choice of accounting policy should not be made based on the impact on net income but rather on the method that provides the most relevant information (i.e. neutrality and free from bias could be violated). It might be useful for users if Sophia reports on a moving average basis.
6. Disagree. While there is an economic burden as a result of the new legislation, this is not a present obligation since the new law cannot be enforced until 2015. A liability does not exist in fiscal 2010.
7. Disagree. The voluntary recall establishes an unconditional economic burden for Sophia. This is a present obligation that is legally enforceable based on Sophia's recall announcement. A liability should be provided at the time the recall is made.

PROBLEM 2-6

1. This transaction is a bona fide business transaction that is structured to minimize the impact on debt covenants. By modifying the payment terms (and with the creditor's agreement, the company president will move the payable into long-term debt and improve the company's current ratio.
2. This is an aggressive interpretation of GAAP. Capital assets should be tested regularly for impairment and written down when their cost will not be recovered. The timing of the write-down to coincide with lower levels of net income indicates that the controller may be trying to show improved financial results in future years. The controller is taking advantage of current poor financial results to write down the capital assets, thereby improving future years' results when those write-downs would have been claimed.
3. This is an example of a bona fide business transaction with no bias. Companies should select the inventory cost assumption that best approximates the cost flow. As well, under GAAP, this change in accounting policy would be accounted for retrospectively – hence full disclosure would sufficiently inform the users.
4. Under IFRS, companies must capitalize interest on self-constructed assets; under private entity GAAP, companies have an accounting policy choice. Since the policy is applied to only one property, this indicates that the policy may have been set with key financial ratios in mind. As such, this would mean that the sole purpose is to make the financial statements look better.
5. This is an example of a business transaction entered into for the sole purpose of making the financial statements show revenue on merchandise that is not sold to independent third parties.
6. This represents an error in the application of GAAP. Under the economic entity and control principles, Maher Company does not have control over the investee and as such it is not part of Maher's economic activities and would not be consolidated.

PROBLEM 2-7

1. Costs likely exceed the benefits. Information about competitors might be useful for benchmarking the company's results but if management does not have expertise in providing the information, it could lack neutrality and verifiability. In addition, it is likely very costly for management to gather sufficiently reliable information of this nature.
2. Costs likely exceed the benefits. While users of financial statements might benefit from receiving internal information, such as company plans and budgets, competitors might also be able to use this information to gain a competitive advantage relative to the disclosing company. Note, however, that this information would be useful to users.
3. Costs likely exceed the benefits. In order to produce fore-casted financial statements, management would have to make numerous assumptions and estimates, which would be costly in terms of time and data collection. Because of the subjectivity involved, the forecasted statements would lack neutrality and verifiability, thereby detracting from any potential benefits. In addition, while management's forecasts of future profitability or balance sheet amounts could be of benefit, companies could be subject to shareholder lawsuits, if the amounts in the forecasted statements are not realized.
4. Costs likely exceed the benefits. It would be excessively costly for companies to gather and report information that is not used in managing the business.
5. Benefits likely exceed costs. Flexible reporting allows companies to "fine-tune" their financial reporting to meet the information needs of its varied users. In this way, they can avoid the cost of providing information that is not demanded by its users.

PROBLEM 2-8

Dear Uncle Waldo,

I received the information on Cricket Corp. and appreciate your interest in sharing this venture with me. However, I think that basing an investment decision on these financial statements would be unwise because they are neither relevant nor representationally faithful.

One of the most important characteristics of accounting information is that it is relevant, i.e., it will make a difference in the users' decision. One element of relevance is predictive value. Once again, Cricket's accounting information proves irrelevant. Shown without reference to other years' profitability, it cannot help me predict future profitability because I cannot see any trends developing. Closely related to predictive value is feedback value. These financial statements do not provide feedback on any strategies, which the company may have used to increase profits.

These financial statements are also not representationally faithful. The accounting information must reflect the underlying substance of the events and transactions. As a financial statement user, I should be able to see what lies beneath the numbers and feel comfortable that it is complete, neutral and free from bias or error.

Another quality of decision-useful financial information is that it should be timely. Because Cricket's financial statements are a year old, they have lost their ability to influence my decision: a lot could have changed in that one year. The information must be verifiable by several independent parties. Because no independent auditor has verified these amounts, there is no way of knowing whether or not they are represented faithfully. For instance, I would like to believe that this company earned \$2,424,240, and that it had a very favourable debt-to-equity ratio. However, unaudited financial statements do not give me any reasonable assurance about these claims. Financial statements prepared by the company should be of sufficient quality and clarity so that I can understand the item's significance.

Finally, the statements are missing additional information that is normally available through note disclosures. Without these note disclosures, I cannot assess if the accounting policies followed are in accordance with GAAP, or their impact on the information presented.

Finally, the fact that Mrs. Cricket herself prepared these statements indicates a lack of neutrality. Because she is not a disinterested third party, I cannot be sure that she did not prepare the financial statements in favour of her husband's business.

PROBLEM 2-8 (continued)

Under the circumstances, I do not wish to invest in the Cricket bonds and would caution you against doing so. Before you make a decision in this matter, please call me.

Sincerely,

Your Nephew

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TIME AND PURPOSE OF WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

WA 2-1 (Time 20-25 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with the opportunity to comment on the purpose of the conceptual framework.

WA 2-2 (Time 25-35 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with some familiarity with the concepts of faithful representation, reliability, substance over form and conservatism. The students are also asked to address what should be disclosed when there is a true and fair view override of an accounting standard as allowed under IAS 1.

WA 2-3 (Time 20-25 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with an opportunity to assess different points to report costs as expenses. Direct cause and effect, indirect cause and effect, and rational and systematic approaches are developed. Specifically, the students are to address also the issues of matching and the definition of an asset.

WA 2-4 (Time 15-20 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with the opportunity to use the fair value hierarchy. Five different situations are given where fair values have been used and the student is asked to assess what level and method has been used, and what disclosures should be provided by the reporting entity to assist the user.

WA 2-5 (Time 10-15 minutes)

Purpose—to provide the student with the opportunity to apply the definition of a liability to different situations and to determine if a liability exists.

SOLUTIONS TO WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

WA 2-1

A conceptual framework is like a constitution. Its objective is to provide a “coherent system of interrelated objectives and fundamentals that can lead to consistent standards and that prescribes the nature, function, and limits of financial accounting and financial statements.”

A conceptual framework is necessary so that standard setting is useful, i.e., standard setting should build on and relate to an established body of concepts and objectives. A well-developed conceptual framework should enable the AcSB and IASB to issue more useful and consistent standards in the future.

Specific benefits that may arise are:

1. A coherent set of standards and rules should result.
2. New and emerging practical problems should be more quickly solvable by reference to an existing framework.
3. It should increase financial statement users’ understanding of and confidence in financial reporting.
4. It should enhance comparability among companies’ financial statements.
5. It should help determine the bounds for judgement in preparing financial statements.
6. It should provide guidance to the body responsible for establishing accounting standards.

WA 2-2

- (a) “Faithful representation” means the financial statements reflect the economic substance of transactions that have occurred. In doing so, the statements must be complete, neutral and free of error. The Board found that the word “reliability” had different meanings with users. Some used the term to mean *verifiability* or *free from error*. Some used it to mean “faithful presentation combined with neutrality”. Others used the term to mean *precision*. In addition, the Board had found historically that when new standards were proposed, the criticisms received always referred to reliability. In some cases, critics stated that the new proposal would not result in reliable financial statements. And in other cases, for exactly the same proposals, other comments supported the proposals because it was felt that they did result in reliable information. However, never did any groups define what was meant by reliable. Therefore, the Board determined that they had to come up with a different term to better convey this. So the term itself was changed to be “faithful representation.”
- (b) “Substance over form” is part of the definition of representing transactions based on their economic substance. The discussion centres on “legal” form versus the nature or substance of the transactions. Examples of this might include:
- On the sale of a product, legal title is transferred, but the entity is still receiving royalties related to this asset. In substance, the future economic benefits have not been transferred, even though title has legally been transferred. In substance, this would not be recorded as a sale.
 - The entity issues preferred shares with a legal form of equity. However, the shares have a mandatory redemption, requiring the company to redeem the shares in five years at a fixed amount. In substance, these shares are a liability for the company.

WA 2-2 (continued)

- (c) In preparing financial information there is a significant use of estimates that must be made. Historically, making conservative estimates were meant to ensure that the financial statements were not optimistic or biased by management. This was seen as a virtue, and desirable. Conservatism would result in understatement of assets, overstatement of liabilities, and understatement of net earnings. This practice would provide a safety margin for creditors. However, in the future, as these estimates reversed, income would be overstated. Conservatism would always result in biased statements reflecting an understatement of net assets or net earnings. This violates the concept of “neutrality” which means that the financial statements are free from bias of any sort. Neutrality implies that when there is uncertainty, the preparer must search for additional information to reduce the uncertainty, reflect the uncertainty using a range of probabilities and expectations, or use the midpoint in a range of probabilities.
- (d) Certain transactions may be unique for a company. Being able to override a standard that ends up misrepresenting the reporting of a transaction allows the entity to ensure that the true economic substance of the transaction is properly reflected in the financial statements – which would result in faithful representation. However, this violates comparability of information between companies since different companies would report similar transactions in different manners. It might also violate understandability, if users are expecting a certain type of reporting and are given another by the entity. This could lead to confusion by the user. As a user then, the following information should be disclosed:
- a. The nature of the standard that is being overridden
 - b. Why the company believes that a different presentation will more faithfully represent the economic substance of the transaction
 - c. How is the company different from peers in the industry, that have been able to follow the appropriate standard
 - d. What is the impact on the financial statements – specifically on assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses? In particular, what would the standard have required, and what how has the company presented the information. What are the differences?

WA 2-3

- a) The definition of an expense is a “decrease in economic resources, either by outflows or reductions of assets or the incurrence of liabilities, which result from an entity’s **ordinary revenue-generating activities**”. Some costs are recognized as expenses on the basis of a presumed direct association with specific revenue. This presumed direct association has been identified both as “associating cause and effect” and as the practice of “matching”. This practice of matching dictates that expenses are matched with revenues they help produce.

Direct cause-and-effect relationships can seldom be conclusively demonstrated, but many costs appear to be related to particular revenue, and recognizing them as expenses accompanies recognition of the revenue. Generally, matching requires that the revenue recognized and the expenses incurred to produce the revenue be given concurrent periodic recognition in the accounting records. GAAP requires the use of a rational and systematic allocation policy to approximate the asset’s contribution to revenue. Thus, the practice of matching is a recognition of the cause-and-effect relationship that exists between money spent to earn revenues (expenses) and revenues themselves.

An example of matching is the allocation of the cost of a long-lived asset over the accounting periods during which the asset helps generate revenue (its useful life).

- b) Matching has historically been an important concept in determining when an expense is recognized in the income statement. Historically, accounting standards considered the measurement of net earnings more important than the balance sheet’s recognition of assets and liabilities. There has now been a shift to ensure expenses cannot be represented as assets unless these deferred costs meet the definition of an asset (unless specifically allowed by a standard). The definition of an asset is that the costs incurred must represent present economic resources to which the entity has the right to access, where others do not. Examples of where the matching principles would defer costs that would not meet this definition would be:
- Pre-opening costs – A company requires time to set up and organize its business during which it does not earn any revenue. The costs to initially set up can be argued to be incurred to generate future revenues. Therefore, matching would allow the deferral of costs and then these costs would be expensed over the next 2 or three years. However, there is no direct link between the

WA 2-3 (continued)

costs incurred and the right to economic benefits to flow to the organization.

- Advertising and promotion – A company launches a new product and spends a three times the normal amount to promote the product. The company argues that the promotional costs will generate sales for many years to come. Matching would allow the deferral of costs and then expensing these costs over the future revenues generated by the new product. However, the promotional costs do not meet the definition of an asset and would be required to be expensed immediately.

The definition of an asset should take precedence to ensure that the balance sheet assets are properly reflected.

(c) Some costs are assigned as expenses to the current accounting period because

1. their incurrence during the period provides no discernible future benefits;
2. they are measures of assets recorded in previous periods from which no future benefits are expected or can be discerned;
3. they must be incurred each accounting year, and no build-up of expected future benefits occurs;
4. by their nature they relate to current revenues even though they cannot be directly associated with any specific revenues;
5. the amount of cost to be deferred can be measured only in an arbitrary manner or great uncertainty exists regarding the realization of future benefits, or both,
6. and uncertainty exists regarding whether allocating them to current and future periods will serve any useful purpose.

Thus, many costs are called "period costs" and are treated as expenses in the period incurred because they have neither a direct relationship with revenue earned nor can their occurrence be directly shown to give rise to an asset. Examples of costs treated as period expenses would include officers' salaries, advertising, research and development, and auditors' fees.

WA 2-3 (continued)

- (d) A cost should be capitalized, that is, treated as a measure of an asset when it meets the definition of an asset – gives the entity the rights to present economic benefits. The important idea here is that the incurrence of the cost has resulted in the acquisition of an asset (has future economic benefit). If a cost is incurred that resulted in the acquisition of an asset from which benefits are not expected beyond the current period, the cost must be expensed as a measure of the service potential that expired in producing the current period's revenues. Not only should the incurrence of the cost result in the acquisition of an asset from which future economic benefits are expected, but also the cost should meet the definition of an asset. Examples of costs that should be treated as measures of assets are the costs of merchandise on hand at the end of an accounting period, costs of insurance coverage relating to future periods, and the cost of self-constructed plant or equipment.
- (e) In the absence of a direct basis for associating asset cost with revenue and if the asset provides benefits for two or more accounting periods, its cost should be allocated to these periods (as an expense) in a systematic and rational manner. Thus, when it is impractical, or impossible, to find a close cause-and-effect relationship between cost and revenue, this relationship is often assumed to exist. Therefore, the asset cost is allocated to the accounting periods by some rational and systematic method. The allocation method used should appear reasonable to an unbiased observer and should be followed consistently from period to period. Examples of systematic and rational allocation of asset cost would include amortization of capital assets, and allocation of rent and insurance.
- (f) A cost should be treated as a loss when no economic benefit results. The matching of losses to specific revenue should not be attempted because, by definition, they are expired service potentials not related to revenue produced. That is, losses result from events that are not anticipated as necessary in the process of producing revenue.

There is no simple way of identifying a loss because ascertaining whether a cost should be a loss is often a matter of judgement. The accounting distinction between an asset, expense and loss, is not clear-cut. For example, an expense is usually voluntary, planned, and expected as necessary in the generation of revenue. But a loss is a measure of the service potential expired that is considered abnormal, unnecessary, unanticipated, and possibly nonrecurring and is usually not taken into direct consideration in planning the size of the revenue stream.

WA 2-4

In all cases, the company should disclose the method used to prepare the valuation. The discussion for each situation along with the additional disclosures required is as follows:

- (a) The independent appraisal of the investment property would be level 2 – market model. The appraiser is looking at current market prices for similar buildings. The notes should disclose that an independent appraiser has been hired and his credentials.
- (b) The royalties based approach would be level 3 since there are many inputs that are required. The cost model approach is being used since it is the cost of what a similar asset would have been. Additional disclosure would be the type of model used, how the sales were forecasted and the rates of growth used.
- (c) The prices for publicly traded shares are readily observable and no adjustments are required. This is level 1, market based method and no additional disclosure would be required.
- (d) The value of the equipment is based on the cost model, level 2, since it was determined using costs of similar machines using inputs from the supplier for replacement equipment. Any adjustments made to the price would be noted.
- (e) The brand names' valuation requires a lot of management inputs which makes it a level 3. In this case it is an income model that has been used. All of the significant inputs such as sales growth rates, terminal growth rates, margins and discount rate should be disclosed. In addition, the company should provide disclosure on what the management based their input assumptions on- ie. market data? Finally, some sensitivity analysis would be useful to explain how 1% changes in sales growth rates or discount rates impact the final valuation.

WA 2-5

- a) Country X – At the reporting date, Silverstrike has dug mine shafts of 17 metres, which is greater than the 15 metres specified in the regulations. The government of Country X can enforce this law and force Silverstrike to either pay the fine or fill in the shafts. Silverstrike will have an economic obligation in that it will have to either pay the fines or pay for the costs to fill the shafts. So there is an enforceable economic obligation. However is it a present obligation? Silverstrike only needs to pay when the mining operations over which they have control cease – this could either be as early as next year, or when all the silver is gone and the company closes the mining operation which is predicted to be in 25 years. However, although the timing of when the obligation must be paid is uncertain, the costs will eventually have to be paid, since the life of the mine is not indefinite. Therefore, there is a present obligation and therefore this is a liability. In determining how much to recognize, the company would have to determine based on probabilities as to when the costs would be incurred and the amount to recognize.

Country Y – the situation with Country Y is slightly different. In this case, the company is held by a contract which is legally enforceable. However, the company only has shafts of 10 metres and the contract come into effect when the shafts are 15 metres. Although they plan (and their intent) is to dig deeper to 17 metres (which is beyond the 15 metres), they have not yet done so. Consequently, there is no present obligation. On December 31, 2010, the government of Country Y cannot force Silverstrike to pay fines now or in the future. So there is no liability existing at this point in time. Even though it is highly probable (95%) the depth of the shafts will be more than the 15 metres in one year, this is not used to determine the definition of a liability. The definition specifically looks at the present obligation.

- b) Is there a present economic obligation for Zion? The company has the ability to terminate the employee prior to the 15 year period, and if this happens, the company will not have to pay any benefits. In other words, there are no consequences for early termination. The employee has no ability to enforce the payment of the benefits if he leaves before the 15 years has passed. Therefore, there is no present enforceable obligation. Only once the 15 years has passed does the company have an obligation. So there is no liability at this time, with respect to this employee. Even though, if we used probabilities, the chances of the employee staying are very high, this does not represent a present obligation and therefore, no liability needs to be recognized.

WA 2-5 (continued)

- c) Beatonville Soccer Team has signed a contract, which is enforceable by Masonry. The Team has an obligation to ensure that Masonry's name is displayed on the recreation centre. If it does not, then the Team would either have to pay back a part of the \$2 million received, or pay a fee to break the contract in some manner. So there is an economic obligation that is legally enforceable. Finally, the obligation is a present obligation since it could right now be enforced by Masonry if the Team did not comply. Masonry has paid the fee and expects to see their name on the stadium for the next 8 years.

Unauthorized

CASES

See the Case Primer on the Student Website as well as the summary case primer in the front of the text. Note that the first few chapters of the text lay the foundation for financial reporting decision-making. Therefore the cases in the first few chapters (1-5) are shorter with less depth. As such, they may not cover all aspects of a full-blown case analysis. The solutions to these cases are based on the conceptual framework and not a specific GAAP such as PE GAAP or IFRS.

CA 2-1 BRE-X

Overview:

Given that the company was in the mining industry and had recently suggested that it had discovered a large gold deposit in Indonesia, much of the value of the shares would be attributable to the potential value of the unmined gold. The main asset on the balance sheet would have related to the property. Many investors relied on the existence of potential gold and subsequently lost a lot of money.

Management may have had a bias to delay making the negative findings public in hopes that the samples were not representative of the extent of the rest of the gold deposits.

GAAP was a constraint given that the company was a public company.

Analysis and Recommendations:

The issue is one of asset impairment (measurement). The company did not write the assets down nor disclose the problem in the notes to the financial statements.

NB: The case uses the conceptual framework only to analyze the issues (as opposed to any particular specific GAAP body of knowledge such as IFRS).

CA 2-1 BRE-X (Continued)

Write assets down/disclose	Do nothing
- The main asset on the balance sheet would be for the property. Therefore this was a material issue. - Note that the full value of the gold would not be capitalized on the balance sheet – only the costs to develop the mines. Nonetheless, even the future benefit of those values would be in question if there was very little or no gold. - Management knew or should have known that the gold discovery was driving the share value and therefore, this information was decision relevant. - The salting of the sample was a fraud – a deliberate intent to mislead. The information was therefore biased. - The full disclosure principle would dictate at least disclosing the problem as soon as it was discovered. - Other.	- Perhaps management felt that it was too early in the game to disclose the bad news i.e. they might have delayed disclosing the information in hopes of doing more exploration to substantiate the fact that gold did exist. There was significant uncertainty regarding whether there was a problem or not. - Given measurement uncertainty, it would have been difficult to measure the potential loss. - Sending a message without trying to explain the outcome might have panicked investors. - Other.

In conclusion, it is difficult to justify not at least disclosing the information since it was clearly a decision relevant to the investors.

CA 2-2 BENNETT ENVIRONMENTAL

Overview:

The company is in the business of treating/neutralizing contaminated material. As such, it is at risk for potential claims against the company for environmental damage – either resulting from the treatment process or because the cleanup site was not properly cleaned. Because the company transports the contaminated material, there is a risk of spillage.

Investors will be interested in how the company is managing these risks and will be looking for any hints of potential related losses. The current loss of \$4.6 million and the accumulated deficit point to possible financial difficulties as does the cash outflow from operations.

The company is a public company (shares traded on the TSX) and therefore GAAP is a constraint (not given in the case, however, students should be able to look this up).

NB: Since this is 2008, Canadian GAAP (pre-changeover to IFRS) would be the GAAP followed. Students may use the conceptual framework for the analysis.

Analysis and Recommendations:

Issue: How to treat the transportations costs

Expense	Capitalize
- These costs do not add any value to the asset and should therefore be expensed. - When the amount is reimbursed, ensure that it is credited to the expense line. - Other.	- These costs are part of the costs to get the “raw materials” in place and ready for processing. - They therefore make up part of the cost of the asset. Since they are reimbursable, they represent a future benefit through future cash flows. - Other.

Since the costs are reimbursable this is not really an issue since they will net out to zero as long as the cost and reimbursement get booked in the same period.

CA 2-2 BENNETT ENVIRONMENTAL (Continued)

Issue: Lawsuit

Recognize a liability/disclose	Do not recognize/disclose
- The entity should recognize a liability for the lawsuit if the company's lawyers feel that a liability exists. All information would have to be taken into account including whether they did indeed commit fraud, and if so, the potential settlement. - Since pre-changeover GAAP is being used, the company would assess whether a settlement is probable and measurable. - Given that the company ended up pleading guilty, they must have known at year-end that they would likely settle. - Relevant information – most users would likely want to know if fraud had been committed. - Other.	- Disclosure/recognition might prejudice the case. - At year-end too much measurement uncertainty – thus information not meaningful (would not add value since so much uncertainty). - Other.

CA 2-3 TIMBER COMPANY

Overview:

Assume this is a public company since the financial information appears to be publicly available. Therefore GAAP would be a constraint. As noted above, the analysis is prepared using the conceptual framework (only) without reference to specific private entity GAAP or IFRS.

The nature of the industry is such that the main asset is the property including the trees which are still growing. Much of this value will be unrecognized since the asset recognized on the books would include the price to purchase the land (if owned) plus perhaps any costs directly related to getting the trees ready for sale (growing costs and labour). This issue is one of measurement or valuation of the assets. Thus the main asset on the balance sheet may be understated – even though there may be a bias for management to reflect the true value.

Management may be looking to make the statements look better to compensate for this.

Analysis and Recommendation:

Value the property at laid down cost	Value the property at fair value
- The historical cost principle supports valuing the property at the laid down cost (i.e. the acquisition cost) plus any costs incurred to get the asset ready for the intended use. - The trees will grow and therefore increase in value each year. They are similar to self constructed assets and thus any costs incurred in “producing” the trees would be capitalized. This might include direct material (such as fertilizers) and direct labour (the labour costs to facilitate growth) and a reasonable allocation of overhead – all similar to inventory. - Costs such as pesticides etc. might be seen as maintenance costs rather than part of the cost of the asset since they must be	- The main argument for fair value accounting rests with providing relevant information. - Without this information, the investor is left guessing at the value. Thus the financial statements do not provide useful information. - It is easier for management to assess the value since they have more information about the company (than the investor who is really an outsider to the company and has little additional details about the company other than what they are given by the company). - Companies know how many hectares of trees they have and also must be able to convert this to lumber yield based on history. Lumber costs are available. Thus the value is measurable if

incurred as part of the ongoing daily operations to maintain the value of the assets (rather than increasing the value). - The historical cost principle precludes measurement at selling price due to the measurement uncertainty associated with that value. - Lumber is a commodity and the price is affected by supply and demand. Wood may easily be damaged by infestations (and thus become worthless). Thus there is significant measurement uncertainty surrounding valuing the asset at other than historical cost. - A reciprocal exchange with an outside party will not occur until the trees are sold. At this point, the measurement uncertainty is resolved. - Other.	only within a range. - There is a move towards fair value accounting. - Other. - [IAS 41 deals with agriculture accounting and requires fair value accounting (less expected point of sale costs) unless fair value cannot be reliably measured.]
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In conclusion, given the measurement uncertainty, the trees are not reported at fair value. In order to provide more meaningful information, the company may always provide detailed additional note disclosures.

RESEARCH AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

RA 2-1 TECK RESOURCES LIMITED

Teck Resources Limited, formerly Teck Cominco Limited, December 31, 2005 financial statements were used.

- (a) Teck Cominco Limited recognizes revenue when title has passed and the rights and obligations of ownership have passed to the customer. In the majority of sales of its metal concentrates, quoted market prices subsequent to the date of sale are used to determine pricing. Therefore, in these cases where there are variations in price there is the need for revenue adjustments. The primary method of revenue recognition is conservative since no revenue is recognized until title has passed. The sales contract method is more aggressive since revenue is recognized at an earlier point in the performance process.
- (b) Teck Cominco Limited's investment in Fording Canadian Coal Trust (Fording) is recorded at cost plus its share of earnings (less cash contributions). The equity method is used to account for the investment in Fort Hills Energy Limited Partnership. Other investments are carried at cost less any write down to reflect impairment in value (Note 2). Raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Supplies inventory are valued at the lower of average cost and replacement value (Note 2).
- (c) The restatement note in the financial statements of Teck Cominco Limited reads as follows: "The company has restated cash and cash equivalents and temporary investments to remove money market instruments with original maturities in excess of three months from the date of acquisition from cash and cash equivalents and present them under a new balance sheet heading; temporary investments". This was done to conform to the CICA Handbook definition of "Cash and Cash Equivalents" which includes only investments with original maturities of three months or less. The investments classified as Cash and Cash Equivalents are considered highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash with little risk of change in value. Therefore, the money market instruments that have a maturity date in excess of three months do not meet this definition and was therefore reclassified. As this category of investment is significant (\$986 million in 2005), it would provide more useful and

RA 2-1 (continued)

relevant information to the readers. The restatement did not have an earnings impact in 2005, however, this reclassification would allow for better adoption of the new CICA standards on Financial Instruments.

- (d) The notes to Teck Cominco Limited's Financial Statements refer to EIC D56 (now EIC-160) "Accounting for Deferred Stripping Costs in the Mining Industry". The issue is whether stripping costs would be deferred or treated as variable production costs to be included in inventory. The EIC abstract states that if the stripping activity is considered a betterment, the costs would be capitalized. In the many debates concerning "matching", there is concern that costs are deferred on the balance sheet even if they do not meet the definition of an asset. Therefore, companies must assess whether in fact the stripping costs have a future benefit associated with them and can in fact be capitalized (i.e. whether in fact these costs meet the definition of an asset).

An argument of treating these costs as variable production costs and including them in inventory is that they are considered inventoriable costs ("product costs") and should be added to the cost of inventory initially. On the other hand, treating them as a betterment would be justifiable if the stripping activity provides a future revenue generating benefit (i.e. increases future output of the mine). The capitalized costs then would be amortized in a rational and systematic manner over the years that would benefit, if a "cause and effect" relationship exists. This process of rational and systematic allocation may in fact be difficult to do, as an estimation of future reserves would be required. This approach would have a significant earnings effect as indicated by the \$52 million in deferred stripping costs recorded by Teck Cominco in 2005.

RA 2-2 GOING CONCERN ISSUES

The following information is from a review of Note 1(c) of Air Canada's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008.

- a) Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to pay its obligations when they come due – including present and future committed obligations. The company manages this risk by forecasting cash flows, examining assets available to be security for loan arrangements, negotiating with creditors for more flexibility in payments and monitoring existing financing agreements. The company tries to maintain a target of cash and cash equivalents that is equal to 15% of total annual revenues, but management expects that this will be difficult in 2009.
- b) Air Canada is concerned with liquidity due to volatile fuel prices and a weakening demand for air travel by passengers and cargo services during the recession of 2008 and predictions for 2009. Foreign currency risk is also an issue since the company is highly leveraged with large interest and debt payments required in foreign currencies. At the same time, the supply of credit is limited and the company may not be able to access additional credit if required. Finally, Air Canada has several collective agreements with their employee unions that are expiring in 2009, and they are uncertain as to the outcome of negotiations.
- c) Air Canada has taken the following initiatives:
- reduced the number of flights to save on fuel costs and increase capacity;
 - reduced costs by laying off staff, implementing fuel efficiency programs and supplier concession programs;
 - entered into hedging programs to manage fuel price exposure and reduce volatility;
 - acquired more fuel efficient air craft; and
 - entered into new financial agreements to obtain additional loans for \$643 million and available credit of \$50 million.

RA 2-2 (continued)

- (d) Air Canada is also concerned about:
- Market risks – that is the risk that future cash flows will be impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. During 2008, the company's operating cash flows were significantly impacted by the weakening Canadian dollar and volatile fuel prices.
 - Pension funding obligation – The Company has estimated the pension deficit on the defined benefit plans to be \$3.2 billion, increasing significantly from \$1.175 billion a year ago. This will require additional cash funding of \$410 million annually starting in 2009.
 - Covenants in credit card agreements – Under existing agreements, credit card companies may withhold payments for passenger deposits if certain triggering events occur such as the company's cash and cash equivalents and short term investments become less than \$900 million at the end of any month, and operating losses are greater than a maximum. The company has estimated that the amounts withheld could be from a minimum of \$100 million to a maximum of \$425 million
 - Cargo investigations – The company has potential liabilities relating to cargo matters that currently are estimated at \$125 million. However, additional amounts may become payable once more sufficient information is obtained.
- (e) Yes, Air Canada is still preparing their reports as a going concern. It appears that for now, the company is alright for the next 12 months, but this may change if the issues addressed above worsen.

RA 2-3 RETRIEVAL OF INFORMATION ON PUBLIC COMPANY

Answers will vary by the article and the company selected.

Unauthorized

RA 2-4 ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE USE OF FAIR VALUES IN LIGHT OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

a) Using fair values means that assets are valued at what they could be sold for in an open market. When the changes in these fair values are reported in earnings, this causes net earnings to be volatile. As fair values increase, earnings will increase; and as fair values decline, earnings will decline.

b) Arguments against the use of fair values, particularly in a climate of financial crisis, are the following:

- The markets are not perfect, and therefore current fair values in the market may not truly represent the underlying value. This is particularly true in a recession, when the value of all assets is significantly reduced.
- Determining fair values in an inactive market is difficult or impossible.
- Many of these assets are not held to be sold, but are held for the long term until maturity (example mortgages) and therefore to report based on fair value causes erroneous and distorted results.
- Some argue that assets should not be valued based on fair values at what they could be sold for, but on how they perform in comparison to how the asset are expected to perform.
- Fair value accounting causes too much unrealized volatility in the earnings reported by companies when in reality these are only “paper” gains and losses.
- Many of these fair values are artificially low now and will recover in the future before the asset is sold. Consequently, why should a loss be reported, when this might not even occur?

c) The arguments for fair value accounting (and to counter the arguments above) are as follows:

- From a user’s perspective, fair values provide more transparency – rather than hiding potential losses on investments, these are now highlighted. This allows users to gain a better understanding as to the health of the company.
- Users need unbiased, up-to-date information to make informed decisions. Fair values are not affected by accounting policies, when the assets were purchased, who owns the assets or what their intended use was. It allows better comparability across companies. In using the cost basis, the value of a reported asset will depend on the age of the asset, the depreciation policies and the impairment tests making comparisons difficult.

RA 2-4 (continued)

- If volatility results from using fair values, this is simply reflecting that there is volatility in the market. Why should companies be able to smooth out their reported earnings, when this is not happening in reality?
- Fair value estimations in an inactive market are difficult. However, there are several acceptable methods to determine fair values – and using observable market prices is only one. Other valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows are also acceptable and do not rely on observed market prices.
- In a survey of users, 79% of respondents indicated support for the use of fair values as it results in more transparency and a greater understanding of the risks a company faces and their impact.
- Volatility is not invented, nor did it cause the crisis. Using fair values simply reports what has happened from an economic perspective and all companies are impacted by economic events.
- The crisis was caused by bad lending, and how it gets reported only reflects the true economic impact of this.
- While it is true that fair values may be currently low and may recover in the future, there is no guarantee of this. The financial statements should reflect the current situation, not what might be probable in the future.

d) Yes, I believe that using fair values better represents economic reality, provides for more transparency and assists the user in understanding the risks associated with a company.

RA 2-5 OSC REPORT ON WEAK AREAS OF DISCLOSURE

a) The following areas were found to have weak disclosure across the sample of companies reviewed:

- Revenue recognition – several issuers were recognizing revenue earlier than allowed under current accounting principles. One example provided discussed where the transaction was actually a consignment and not a sale. Another case involved the sale of goods where the risks and rewards of ownership had not been transferred and therefore a sale had not taken place and revenue should not have been recognized.
- The revenue recognition policies were also inadequate in not providing enough detail when companies had multiple deliverables or non-monetary transactions. For each different type of revenue transaction, the notes should adequately describe the accounting policies.
- For revenue recognition where there are multiple deliverables, the company must clearly describe the accounting policy for each element, how multiple elements are determined and valued and a description of the arrangements including cancellations, terminations and future refunds.
- Companies are using incorrect methods to determine the assumption for volatility used in the calculation of stock option expenses. Some methods did not use the factors to be considered as outlined under current accounting policies resulting in lower stock option expenses. For example, issuers used the most recent period to calculate the volatility (which would be very high, causing the expense to be low), when they should have used a period corresponding to the option's expected life.
- Included in intangibles were assets described as land use rights and plantation rights, which were not adequately described nor the valuation methods clearly outlined. OSC would want to see a more clear description of what the asset is, how it is valued, and the basis for amortization.
- Many issuers did not disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents. Given that asset backed commercial paper had historically been included in this classification; the OSC wanted to be sure that these types of assets were specifically excluded. More description on the company's policy of what to include in this category is desirable.

RA 2-5 (continued)

- b) Mining companies – Users require an understanding of the resources that the mining company has available. This is outlined in technical reports that give information on exploration, development, and production activities. The major area of concern relates to the deficiencies in the technical disclosure including: failure to name the qualified person responsible for the written scientific and technical information in the MD&A, certificates and consents of qualified persons preparing the technical reports; and separately reporting on multiple projects or mineral deposits. Other key areas of concern relate to the measurement of stock options expenses, the use of non-GAAP measures and the valuation of mining properties.

Manufacturing and retail – Manufacturing and retail have significant accounting issues related to inventory management and valuation, foreign currency losses, input prices of raw materials, increased competition and supply chain management. The increase in foreign currency exposure may result in companies using more derivatives to hedge so better disclosure would be required. Inventory valuation and obsolescence and how inventories are valued are important to disclose, particularly the policies on valuation and impairment write downs. Intangible assets and the impairment tests on these assets need to have proper disclosure to reduce valuation questions. Lastly, revenue recognition is the final area of concern.

Real estate – due to the economic trends, the valuation of the investment properties and rental income are areas of concern. The reduction of available credit has made it difficult or more expensive for these companies to complete acquisitions or development projects. As a result, liquidity may be impacted and refinancing of debt made more difficult. Disclosure giving users more detailed information in these areas is required. Additionally, the non-GAAP measure used by this industry entitled “Funds from operations” (FFO) should be reconciled back to the cash flow from operating activities.

Entertainment and communications – This industry has undergone a lot of restructuring and consolidation in recent years. The areas of concern relate to the impairment testing on goodwill and other intangibles. Revenue recognition of the various types of revenue that are now generated by these diversified companies should also be better detailed in the notes.